

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: EDMUND GERALD (PAT) BROWN

FILE: 62-HQ-76249

NOTICE

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

July 19 1944

Time 6:55PM

Name DISTRICT ATTORNEY BROWN
OF SAN FRANCISCO, tele
thru operator from Chicago

Referred to _____

Details:

When advised Mr. Hoover was not in the office Mr. Brown consented to speak with an Assistant, and after checking the call was transferred to [REDACTED]

Mr. _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

7:05PM

[REDACTED] advised that Mr. Brown stated he was in Chicago attending the Democratic Convention, that he had never met the Director, and would like to do so. He further indicated that if it were possible for him to meet Mr. Hoover he would make a special trip to Washington, arriving Monday or Tuesday of next week. 7-17-44
Mr. Cunningham indicated that he was not familiar with the Director's commitments, but invited Mr. Brown to visit the Bureau even if Mr. Hoover would be out of the City next week, and unable to meet him. Mr. Brown stated the latter might be arranged.

It is noted that Mr. Brown was elected District Attorney of San Francisco in the Fall of 1943.

Mr. Brown may be reached at the Palmer House.

jmh

*Get a line on Brown from
Pickens. N.*

RHC:VHS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JULY 23, 1944

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MR. EDMUND BROWN
670 PALMER HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Transmit the following message to:

62-76249-2

I WAS PLEASED TO RECEIVE WORD OF YOUR CALL LAST EVENING. UNFORTUNATELY
PRIOR COMMITMENTS REQUIRE MY PRESENCE OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON DURING THE
COMING WEEK. SHOULD YOU COME TO WASHINGTON, I HOPE YOU WILL CALL AT THIS
BUREAU AND DISCUSS MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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15 NOV 12 1964

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 20 1944

WESTERN UNION

SENT VIA

Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: July 20, 1944

call 7 p.m. 7-12-44

FROM : [REDACTED] b7C

RHC:VHS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. Edmund Brown was referred to my office when he called the Director's Office Wednesday evening.

Mr. Brown stated that he was calling from Chicago, Illinois where he was attending the Democratic National Convention. He advised he is State District Attorney for San Francisco, California and as such, is the "chief law enforcement officer" for that area. He said that he had never met the Director and that in view of the fact that he is as close to Washington as Chicago, he felt that he would like to take advantage of this and come to Washington to meet him.

Mr. Brown went on to state he had no other business in Washington and that his sole purpose in coming would be to see the Director and to discuss Internal Security matters with him. He felt that such an interview or conference would be productive, particularly because of the strategic importance of the San Francisco area. I advised Mr. Brown that I did not know offhand whether the Director's commitments would permit him to be in Washington in the near future and inquired when he felt he would come to Washington. He said he intended to come on either Monday or Tuesday. I told Mr. Brown that we would be only too happy to show him our facilities here and in the event the Director wasn't in Washington, that one of his assistants would be perfectly able to discuss Internal Security Matters with him. He indicated he might come to Washington even though he is not able to see the Director.

Upon Mr. Brown's request, I advised him I would determine whether or not the Director would be available Monday or Tuesday and would wire him in care of the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

RECORDED

62-76242-2
22 JUL 21 1944

ADDENDUM

Agent [REDACTED] of San Francisco, who is in In-Service School, advises that he understands our relationships with Mr. Brown are very cordial. He personally has met him and thinks rather highly of him. Mr. Brown gives a talk at a police school in San Francisco and once appeared on the same occasion as Agent [REDACTED] b7C

RHC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:HBM

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 24, 1944

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

On July 19 Edmund G. Brown, Prosecuting Attorney in San Francisco, called the Director. The call was transferred to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] informed him that he was not familiar with the Director's commitments but invited Brown to visit the Bureau providing he was in the city this week. Brown wanted a definite appointment. Consequently, [REDACTED] told him it was highly improbable that the Director would be out of the city the early part of the week but that he would be glad to see him.

b7C In line with the Director's inquiries to check with SAC Pieper on Brown, there is attached hereto a summary from the San Francisco office. Pieper subsequently advised me that he knows Brown personally and that Brown seems to be a capable individual and seems to be doing the right thing. He works very closely with Chief of Police Dullea of San Francisco. There has been some undercover talk that the police commission would like to have gambling in San Francisco. Brown and Dullea take the stand that as long as the statutes prohibit gambling they will enforce the statutes.

There is no specific reason, according to Pieper and Van Pelt, as to why Brown would want to see the Director.

Attachment

RECORDED

62-76249-3

AUG 1 1944

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 20 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM SFRAN S13 7-20-44 500P

DIRECTOR URGENT

TAIL. ATTENTION: ASST. DIRECTOR NICHOLS. RE EDMUND GERALD BROWN. INFORMATION CONCERNING. SUBJECT WAS FIRST KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE EARLY IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO WHEN HE EVINced AN INTEREST IN APPOINTMENT AS SPECIAL AGENT OF THIS BUREAU. HE WAS INTERVIEWED ON MAY EIGHTEEN FORTY TWO, AT WHICH TIME HE DESIRED TO WITHDRAW APPLICATION FOR THAT REASON THAT HE HAD A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN, HAD ^(NOT FBI EXCLUSION) BEEN OFFERED OTHER OPPORTUNITIES TO AID THE WAR EFFORT WHICH WOULD MORE CLOSELY CONFORM TO HIS EXPERIENCES AS A TRIAL LAWYER, PAY MORE MONEY, AND ALLOW HIM TO STAY AT HOME WITH HIS FAMILY. HE IS THE RECENTLY ELECTED DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY, HAVING DEFEATED MATTHEW BRADY IN THE LAST ELECTION. HE HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN POLITICS FOR SOME TIME.

REPORTEDLY FORMERLY FINANCIALLY SUPPORTED BY [REDACTED] FORMERLY BAIL BOND KING AND POLITICAL POWER WHO WAS EXPOSED BY THE ATHERTON GRAFT INVESTIGATION. REPORTEDLY MATTHEW BRADY, ALTHOUGH VERY CLOSE TO [REDACTED] FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, PREVENTED [REDACTED] FROM GETTING A RENEWAL ON HIS BAIL BOND LICENSE AFTER THE ATHERTON INVESTIGATION, AND THEREFORE, [REDACTED] OPPOSED BRADY. [REDACTED] PROMINENT CRIMINAL ATTORNEY IN SAN FRANCISCO, ALSO REPORTED TO HAVE SUPPORTED BROWN ALTHOUGH IT IS PROBABLY HE WOULD HAVE SUPPORTED ANY CANDIDATE OPPOSING BRADY. INFORMANTS CLOSE TO BROWN STATE THAT

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PAGE TWO

WHEN HE OFFERED [REDACTED] SUPPORT, HE CONFERRED WITH CLOSE POLITICAL FRIENDS WHO ADVISED HIM TO ACCEPT IF THERE WERE QUOTE NO STRINGS ATTACHED, UNQUOTE. BROWN SUBSEQUENTLY ACCEPTED [REDACTED] SUPPORT ON THAT BASIS. SOURCES CLOSE TO BROWN STATE THAT BECAUSE OF HIS POLITICAL AMBITIONS, HE WOULD BE CAREFUL TO AVOID COMPLICATIONS WITH SUCH A MAN AS [REDACTED] AND THAT BROWN IS SEEKING TRAINED INVESTIGATORS FOR HIS STAFF; AND THAT SOME PERSONS BELIEVE HE HAS AMBITIONS OF BECOMING ANOTHER DEWEY. ONI FURNISHED INFORMATION MAY NINETEEN FORTY-FOUR CONCERNING [REDACTED] SECURITY MATTER DASH C, SAN FRANCISCO FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FIVE NINE NAUGHT TWO, TO THE EFFECT THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL, A WELL KNOWN COMMUNIST, HAD OBTAINED IN SEEKING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FROM INDIVIDUALS WHO, ACCORDING TO ONI, ARE QUOTE NOT THOUGHT TO BE COGNIZANT OF SUBJECTS COMMUNIST PARTY RECORD, UNQUOTE. ONE OF SUCH LETTERS WAS FROM PAT BROWN WHO IS POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT. SUBJECT IS A FORMER CLASSMATE IN LAW SCHOOL WITH [REDACTED] OF THE FIRM OF [REDACTED] IN SAN FRANCISCO. [REDACTED] ARE BOTH MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE REVENUE OF THEIR OFFICE IS ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM THE COMMUNISTS AND RELATED PERSONS. [REDACTED] OF THIS FIRM HAS

PAGE THREE

INCLUDED SUBJECT ON A LIST OF WHAT HE BELIEVES TO BE LIBERAL LAWYERS.

[REDACTED] ARE ANXIOUS TO GET BROWN TO JOIN THE LAWYERS

GUILD. BROWN IS IN FREQUENT CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] AND

HAD NUMEROUS CONFERENCES WITH THESE PERSONS DURING HIS CAMPAIGN FOR

THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY. BROWN FEELS CONSIDERABLY INDEBTED

TO [REDACTED] FOR THE REASON HE IS CONVINCED [REDACTED] WAS

INSTRUMENTAL IN HIS ELECTION. [REDACTED] SUPPORT TO BROWN

RESULTING IN WHAT BROWN BELIEVES TO BE AN EXTRA EIGHT THOUSAND VOTES,

RESULTING IN HIS VICTORY. [REDACTED] REPORTED IN

OCTOBER NINETEEN FORTY THREE THAT BROWN IN THE OPINION OF THE CAMPAIGN

MANAGER FOR OLETA YATES, WAS A SUPPORTER OF OLETA YATES IN HER CAMPAIGN

FOR ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF CITY SUPERVISOR. OLETA YATES IS SAN

FRANCISCO SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. BROWN IS MENTIONED

FREQUENTLY IN COMMUNIST CIRCLES AS THE PERSON WHO MIGHT BE WILLING

TO APPEAR AT VARIOUS PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY COMMUNIST PARTY FRONTS. HE

HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST RELATIONS COMMITTEE, OR TO

ONE OF THE COMMITTEES FROM WHICH THE J.A.F.R.C. WAS FORMED. NO

INDICATION ON FILE REGARDING ANY FURTHER RELATIONSHIP WITH SUCH PERSONS

OR GROUPS. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES HAVE REFLECTED BROWN BECOMING VERY

PAGE FOUR

b7C INTERESTED IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND IN RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS HAS DESIGNATED ONE ASSISTANT, [REDACTED] TO MAKE INQUIRY INTO MATTERS INVOLVING RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS, HANDLING OF RIOTS, ETC., WITH A VIEW TOWARD PREPARING FOR SUCH POST-WAR DIFFICULTIES. SINCE HE IS COMPARATIVELY NEW IN OFFICE AND BECAUSE THESE HAVE BEEN BUT RELATIVELY FEW MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST THUS FAR, HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH THIS OFFICE HAS NOT BEEN A VERY CLOSE ONE BUT I WOULD NOT HESITATE TO APPROACH HIM REGARDING ORDINARY, ROUTINE MATTERS.

PIEPER

TD-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6-1-1944 1944Date 6-1-1944

Director
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Miss Gandy
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. McGuire
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Rennberger
 Mr. Q. Tamm

Mr. Acers
 Mr. Hince
 Mr. Breese
 Mr. Carlson
 Mr. Donaldson
 Mr. Grassy
 Mr. Johnson
 Mr. Leahy
 Mr. McCabe
 Mr. F. T. McIntyre
 Mr. Meyers
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Sloan
 Mr. Treadwell
 Mr. Veohery

Director
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Miss Gandy
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. McGuire
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Rennberger
 Mr. Q. Tamm

Chief Clerk's
 Office
 Records Section
 Mail Room
 Mechanical Sec.
 Personnel Files
 Washington Field

Mrs. Haslam
 Miss Broyhill
 Miss Druhe
 Miss Dunaway
 Mrs. Griggs
 Miss Herrick
 Mrs. Shane
 Miss Van Horn
 Miss Wolfe
 See me
 Phone me
 Send file
 Place on Record
 Place on Record
 and Return

FBI ANNEX - TR.
 BLDG.

Quantico
 JUSTICE BLDG.
 Room
 Note and return
 Please handle
 File our files

Chief Clerk's
 Office
 Records Section
 Mail Room
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 Place on Record
 Place on Record
 and Return

TRAINING & INSPECTION DIV.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

August 2, 1944.

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was with great regret that I found it impossible to visit your organization in Washington. I trust, however, I will be able to do in the very near future. I know that your office has devoted a great deal of time to municipal police organization and I am sure you made a great contribution to law enforcement.

For the first six months that I have been District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco I have felt the need of constant conferences between the District Attorneys of the various metropolitan cities. I do not know who could take the lead in such conferences, but if your office could do it I would be very happy to help on the West Coast. I do not know whether it would be advisable in war time but as soon as it is ended I think that a conference of District Attorneys throughout the United States should be had in Washington.

Sincerely yours, ⁵⁷SE 62-76249-5

Edmund G. Brown
EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

9/2/44
EGB:CB

31009

~~REPORT~~
of
~~THE~~ CRIME PREVENTION DEPARTMENT
for 1944

To: The Honorable Roger D. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco

The creation of a Crime Prevention Department in this office in January, 1944, was an innovation.

Some criticisms were offered that such activity was not within the scope of the duties of a District Attorney; that he is a law enforcement officer and should confine himself to the enforcement of the laws and the prosecution of crime. I submit, however, that a District Attorney's office must concern itself with incipient crime, and that activity by a District Attorney in the field of crime prevention is mandatory.

This office and this Department therefore particularly interested itself in obtaining complete knowledge of all phases of this City's juvenile crime prevention program and in actively supporting this program with every facility of the office. This report is designed to acquaint you with this program and these activities carried on by various agencies and groups in the community. It is our purpose to actively assist in coordinating this work to the fullest extent possible.

This Department also investigated and studied the background and character of first offenders, especially those immediately beyond the juvenile stage, and assisted in their rehabilitation.

JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION: An ever-rising tide of juvenile delinquency throughout America is today threatening to engulf the home, the school, the welfare agencies of the nation.

The situation not only is serious, it is critical, and merits the attention of everyone concerned with the future of America.

Our investigation disclosed that the juvenile crime prevention program in San Francisco is an active and vigorous one. Great industry, ingenuity and effort are being poured into it. Ten official departments or commissions and forty-five private agencies or organizations are directly engaged in fighting juvenile delinquency.

Statistics at best are difficult to obtain or to evaluate--meaning little or nothing if standing alone--but I feel it is safe to say that this concentrated activity accounts for our juvenile delinquency rate being only one percent here in this city. Out of 185,500 children under eighteen years of age in San Francisco, approximately 1,800 cases each year, (official and unofficial) are attended to by the Juvenile Court. This includes not only major crimes but also minor violations (not traffic) and "unofficial" cases.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND JUVENILE: This office cannot deal officially with juvenile delinquents. Except in rare instances, minors under eighteen who have committed crimes are not prosecuted by the District Attorney. Their cases by law must be handled by the Juvenile Probation Department through the Juvenile Court. Furthermore, the District Attorney's office has not the facilities to direct corrective programs over a long period of years, a situation which properly limits the field within which we must function.

EX-42

This department of the District Attorney does not emphasize crime prevention. Deputies address youth groups, boys' clubs and girls' clubs. In our talks, the sordid, unglamorous side of crime is portrayed, the "crime does not pay" idea is pictured with stories of actual cases. The damaging, injurious effects of not "playing the game of life" during minority, is stressed.

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It is a primary principle of this office to rid the community of those adults charged with contributing to a minor's delinquency. This mandate is never forgotten. Such cases are vigorously prosecuted with all the deputies alert to the necessity of presenting such cases so that the mind of the child is not further imperiled. To that end, the proceedings and trials are held at the Juvenile Court without publicity and with minimum testimony on the part of the child involved.

JUVENILE COURT RECORDS: The records on Juvenile Court cases prepared by George Ososko, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, have been examined carefully.

During the first six months of 1944, there were approximately 700 official cases; 470 of these are delinquency cases; 230 neglect or dependency cases; 320 of these were of Catholic parents; 340 of Protestant parents; six of Jewish parents; thirty-four miscellaneous; 600 were white; 100 were negro; 450 cases came from broken homes of one type or another; 250 from homes not broken.

Three hundred and twenty of the 470 delinquents were boys, 140 girls; 400 in age bracket 14-17; 440 were first-time offenders, 20 were second-timers, 10 were third-timers; 380 of these went to full-time school; 90 neither went to school nor worked. In one-third of the delinquent acts, the child acted alone; in the rest of the cases, the child acted with one or more companions.

One hundred and fifty of the cases involved no parental control; 70 involved unfit homes; 50 "refusal to obey"; 50 habitual truants; 75 "danger of immorality" (70 girls); 80 auto thefts; 70 burglary; 10 traffic; 15 mischief; 25 other law violations by boys.

In the delinquency group 400 of the 470 were San Francisco residents. More than half of these cases came from the Ellis-Polk and Mission Districts. In about 85% of the cases, the family income was adequate.

In disposing of these cases half of the children were sent home and others were placed in homes of relatives or foster homes, under Juvenile Probation Officer supervision. Twelve boys were sent to the Log Cabin Ranch, 5 to the Preston School of Industry, 3 girls to the Ventura School for Girls, 2 boys and 2 girls were sent to the California Youth Authority.

There were about 500 "unofficial" cases handled by the Juvenile Probation Department, involving petty thefts, burglary, curfew violations, truancy and malicious mischief. There were 600 traffic court hearings; 10 of these concerned females. Four hundred of the 600 were 17 years of age, 180 were 16 years; 400 were first-offenders, 200 were repeaters; 400 were charged with speeding, 150 license violations, 80 cases involved property damage, 25 involved personal injuries; 200 were driving their own automobiles, 200 their parents' automobiles, 100 their employers' automobiles, 100 some other person's car.

PROSECUTION OF PARENTS: The comment sometimes is heard "There is no such thing as juvenile delinquency, it is parental delinquency." In our first year's work, we did encounter a number of instances of provable parental delinquency. The School Department and the Health Department have been struggling with these and similar problems for many years.

The Attendance Bureau of the School Department and the Juvenile Probation Department reported to us several aggravated truancy situations where the truancy was occurring with the consent and active cooperation of the child's parents. The attitude of these parents toward the workers was uncooperative, contemptuous and insolent. These parents were cited to the District Attorney's office at the Juvenile Court building. They were advised that the law compels them to send their children to school and they were then instructed that they must comply with this law. They were advised that warrants would be issued if the children were again reported as truants, and there was evidence that the parents were at fault. In several cases, drastic action was taken and the parents were charged with contributing to the delinquency of their own children.

This was all that was necessary, and parental delinquency in this regard was definitely curbed.

The Health Department reported a number of chronic pediculosis (lice) cases. The cases were traced to infested homes and it was shown that the condition was due to flagrant and deliberate parental neglect. Repeated instructions to these parents did no good; the homes remained filthy and the children returned to school infested with lice. It is necessary to send these children home from school. Neither the Health nor School Department can do the "de-licious" job. The result was these children became truants, remained away from school for long periods.

It is safe to assume that had it been possible to delouse these children and keep them deloused, they would not have become truants--and truancy we know is often the first step towards more serious delinquency.

The District Attorney's office with the cooperation of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health arrested the parents and charged them with contributing to the delinquency of their children. Much preliminary work was done with these parents before this drastic action was taken. The Medicinal solutions for curing the condition and the cleaning up of the home were actually furnished. The directions for doing the job were supplied printed in five languages.

It was found that where the arrests were made and the work of these parents was interrupted and their income interfered with, the unhealthy condition was soon eradicated.

Adults who aid, abet or encourage minors to violate the curfew ordinance are also prosecuted, of course.

TRANSIENT YOUTH PROBLEM: The problem of the transient youth is one which verges on the tragic. Flocking into San Francisco literally in mobs and droves, boys and girls alike are faced with the problem of finding shelter in an already overcrowded city. The attractions which draw them to the city are chiefly the desire to enter the Merchant Marine or to find jobs in the ship-building or other war industries. A survey disclosed that they live in cheap "flop houses" or "inhabit" all-night movies, or go home with friendly truck drivers or other chance pick-up acquaintances.

Little or no effort has been directed at aiding this group. The Y.M. C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. have an "understanding" by which they endeavor to accommodate younger transients before older men and women are taken care of. But, of course, the facilities of these two organizations are already stretched to the limit.

The San Francisco Center of the California League of Women Voters has been conducting a survey to ascertain just what conditions exist, and hopes to complete it shortly. The Center intends to use the survey as the basis for a plan which will cure or at least alleviate existing evils.

The Center has agreed to send me the statistics they are gathering, and I hope to use them as the basis of a supplement to this report in a short time.

CHILDREN IN THEATRES: In many cases involving sex offenses against children, it was observed that the contact between the offending adult and the child had been made in a theatre. In our investigation of truancy cases, we found that almost invariably the truant had spent all or part of the time in a theatre when he should have been in school. Conferences were had with the California Theatre Association, Inc., which represents all of the theatres in San Francisco. The Association reported that its members would make every effort to be vigilant, and ushers were specifically instructed to make periodic inspections of the theatre. In connection with keeping children out of theatres during school hours, the Association asserted that invariably when a youngster was challenged, he replied that he was not supposed to be in school at that particular time or that he attends a morning session only, or an afternoon session only, etc., etc. They stated that admission was refused if there was reason to believe that the child should be in school. The Association

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further agreed to go further and assist the authorities in prevention of delinquency by refusing admission to unaccompanied children after 7:00 P.M. and before 2:00 P.M.

The association gave wide publicity to this self-imposed restriction and to the Curfew Ordinance. They urged parents and children to comply with it. A "Curfew Trailer" was provided. This trailer carried the message of Chief of Police, Charles W. Dullea, regarding the new curfew law. The cost of the production and distribution of this trailer, approximately \$5,000.00 was handled by the Association.

The Association reported that its members complain bitterly of the practice which has become quite prevalent during the past two years, of parents "parking" children in theatres. The children are instructed to see the show twice, that they will be called for five or six hours later. These arrangements have been discovered when the small children become restless after seeing the show and start running up and down the aisles.

It was suggested that in order to have the theatre owners and their employees constantly aware of the cooperative practices which we wish them to follow, a set of rules and policies be prepared and posted in theatres so that all employees might become acquainted with them.

The California Theatre Association is entitled to great credit for its splendid attitude which was freely and voluntarily imposed at great financial expense to its members.

BARS, TAVERNS, LIQUOR STORES: Inspection tours of these places were made at frequent intervals. For the most part the taverns were fairly well-lighted. There was substantial evidence of good faith efforts being made to avoid selling liquor to minors. In a number of places, however, we found that minors, especially those seventeen years of age and up, still were able to obtain alcoholic drinks. Liquor store operators particularly often failed to ascertain the age of youthful customers and would accept fictitious letters from parents in some cases.

A good many prosecutions were had involving bartenders and liquor dealers selling to minors. Convictions were obtained in the majority of these cases. However, where it was difficult to determine the age of the minor, the jury would sometimes acquit the offender, even though the law places upon the liquor seller the burden of making sure that the purchaser is over twenty-one years of age. In cases where convictions were obtained, the records were forwarded to the State Board of Equalization with a recommendation that the license be revoked.

The San Francisco Bar and Tavern Owners' Association, under the direction of its President, Mr. Edward Dunno, has affected a self-policing organization which has received the compliment of the venereal disease control authorities, the United States Public Health Service and the Disciplinary Joint Army-Navy Control Board. The District Attorney's office has found that Association of great assistance in disciplining its own members. This form of organization control is more effective than penal punishment in some particular cases.

PUBLIC DANCE HALLS: These places are very well supervised. Minors under 18 are not admitted. However, when a minor under 18 is discovered at one of these places, the Public Dance Hall Committee supervisors not only make clear that the minor is not allowed at the public dance, but they take an interest in the minor and assist in creating a substitute for the public dance. The home of the minor is visited and the parent and guardian is consulted, and work is done to bring into the minor's activity a healthy substitute for the desire to attend the public dance.

There is little evidence of intoxication at these dances. This is probably due to the fact that liquor cannot be sold at a public dance.

SKATING RINKS: In the three large roller skating rinks in San Francisco, children between the ages of 12 and 21 are assembling at night. Some rinks accommodate as many as 600 young skaters each evening, half boys and half girls. Over 75 per cent of the boys are young servicemen, mostly sailors. Our inspection showed practically no chaperoning or adult supervision, but despite this fact, there was little evidence of bad conduct in these rinks. The children keenly enjoy this vigorous activity. The servicemen are typical, clean-cut, energetic, American youths.

The rinks close at about 10:45 p.m. Some of the girls of tender age have considerable distances to travel to get home. This is not good, because, obviously, they are subject to hazards while traveling unchaperoned late at night. Parents are responsible for this condition and enforcement of the arbitrating statute will be invoked if this condition is not corrected.

Intelligent adult supervision and guidance should be brought into activity which hundreds of children find attractive.

THE CHURCHES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: Considerable criticism is heard about the churches of America failing to take a more active part in the fight against crime and juvenile delinquency. Whether the charge as a whole is justified is a moot question. Certainly, some churches have shown the utmost zeal in this direction; with others ranging through luke warm to cool or cold in their efforts.

The churches of this land have always been looked upon as a potential tower of strength in the guidance of the citizens and particularly in the guidance of the youth of the country.

Ninety-five per cent of the delinquents profess church membership, but only about five per cent have attended Sunday school or received religious training. The lack of religious and moral training is undoubtedly a factor in the troubled lives of these children.

The churches are aware of this situation. They are being encouraged to broaden the scope of church activity in the neighborhoods so all children will be drawn into the church halls and will receive essential religious guidance. In this connection, it is recommended that the "release time" law should be tried in San Francisco. This recommendation is made despite the sincere objections of many who feel that it would break down the fundamental principle of separation of Church and State.

BROKEN HOMES: The relationship between broken homes and juvenile delinquency is definite and startling. In the 700-odd official cases before the Juvenile Court, during the first six months of 1944, 450 of these children came from broken homes of one sort or another; 250 from homes not broken. In other words, two out of every three children in trouble had a background of a broken home.

Insufficient attention is being given by the citizens of our community to the proved fact that the lax morals of our people, the carefree and easy divorces and the breakdown in ethical training are the major causes contributing to the delinquency of children.

The skyrocketing divorce rate is breath-taking. In Los Angeles, there were 32,000 marriages performed in 1943, and 28,000 divorces granted. Involved in the 28,000 divorce cases were 15,000 boy and girl victims under 14 years of age. From this group of 15,000 children, who already have two strikes against them, will come most of the future juvenile delinquents.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, San Francisco issued 13,033 marriage licenses; while court records for the same period show: 2,648 final decrees, 3,826 interlocutory decrees; 1,148 annulments, and 17 separate maintenances; a total of 7,639.

We echo the words of competent, energetic, Harold A. Slane, member of the California Youth Authority from Los Angeles: "These staggering divorce statistics foreshadow the disappearance of the old-fashioned American home. It was upon this idea of American home and family life that our great democracy was built. Destroy

it and it presages the disintegration of our American way of life."

Slona poses the question: "Who is to be responsible for these 15,000 children, who is going to raise them, see that they get the fundamental training they need so much? Is the State to do it?"

In the same vein, Father Eugene J. Shea, of the Coordinating Council of San Francisco says: "It is practically impossible for a child to develop normally in an abnormal home, and the home in which the parents are divorced or separated is abnormal."

Domestic relation problems and tangles pour into our Domestic Relations Department day after day. Great effort and diligence are put forth to heal the braches, to keep parents together and to save those homes.

The problem of rebuilding and strengthening the moral fibre of our people and of discouraging divorce is one to which we must give the greatest and most profound thought if we are to keep safe our children, our community and our nation.

It is recommended that the conciliation court be given a real trial, but candor compels one to state that by the time the case reaches the court it is too late.

THE PUBLIC PRESS: Some very fine magazine articles, feature stories and editorials have appeared in the daily papers on juvenile delinquency. This publicity tends to highlight this ever-present and important community problem; tends to focus attention upon it. Articles have appeared directing attention to conditions which stimulate juvenile delinquency; others have challenged parents, schools, churches and the community, pointed out failures in their obligations to children. This work by the press is effective, commendable, fruitful.

Some newspapers, however, undo all the good that comes from such efforts by an ever-increasing tendency to exaggerate the importance of certain public trials. One turns from splendid articles and editorials to find blazoned on the front pages of the papers sensational stories and reports concerning every kind of sex crime, obscene conduct and immoral acts. Great prominence is given to rape, adultery, seductions, sex improprieties, immoral and illicit relations. All the sordid details are printed, with verbatim testimony of court witnesses describing these offensive situations quoted. Prominent personalities are often involved, and children of twelve years of age and up read this unhealthy, indecent, corruptive literature daily. How much damage results to the young people it would be hard to demonstrate, but circulating such pornographic material certainly does an immense amount of harm.

BOOKLET ON LAWS RELATING TO MINORS: On a number of occasions people have asked if we could prepare some sort of a summary of all laws relating to minors. It is thought that if such a summary in booklet form were available, it would be widely distributed and found valuable.

School study and discussion groups could use the booklet for discourses, debates, dramatic plays, etc., designed to acquaint minors with the laws applicable to them. Skits could be designed on the idea that "ignorance of the law is no excuse."

This department has collected and arranged the material for such a book. It is now being printed and soon will be in circulation. It is, I believe, a unique development in the war on juvenile delinquency.

POLICE JUVENILE BUREAU: The Police Department has set up its new Juvenile Bureau in the old North End Police Station on Greenwich Street near Scott Street. Here is centered all police facilities and personnel having to do with juveniles. Modern, scientific police methods of handling "pre-delinquent" youngsters and juvenile crime cases are being used.

The splendid Big Brother and Big Sister idea, which has accomplished such wonderful results, and which the Police Department has fostered for so many years, has headquarters in the Bureau.

I, as District Attorney, and other members of my staff, meet with police officers in small groups at the Police Academy. Various phases of juvenile crime are discussed. We believe that the police department is one of the key agencies in discovering and bringing to the attention of the proper authorities the first outcroppings of delinquency.

The Police Department is constantly on the watch for places which are hazardous to children. Within the last two months several indecent shows have been raided, arrests made, convictions obtained. Adults handling pornographic pictures have been arrested, prosecuted and convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO COORDINATING COUNCIL: This Council was set up a few years ago for the purpose of "furthering the cooperation and coordination among the public departments and between the public departments and social agencies in a more effective program for the youth of San Francisco". During 1944, the Coordinating Council ordinance was amended and the structure of the Council changed. The District Attorney became a member of the Council, which now has a membership of ten and an executive secretary. The official members of the Council are the Chief of Police, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Superintendent of Schools, Superintendent of Recreation, and the District Attorney. Five lay members of the Council are appointed by yourself, as you know.

The Board of Education conducts a parental school, suggested by the Coordinating Council. Parents are enrolled in the school and attend eight weekly lectures. This work is well carried on and the instruction is extremely valuable. The District Attorney's office handles one of those lecture periods, instructs the group on the various phases of the "legal responsibility of parenthood".

Under the San Francisco Coordinating Council there are nine district Coordinating Councils situated in the nine districts of the city.

Most meetings of these District Coordinating Councils are attended by a representative of the District Attorney's office. They have proved extremely interesting. The enthusiasm and zeal of the members of the District Committees is inspiring. Meetings are well attended--the average attendance being 16 people. In addition to official members present, there frequently seemed to be a number of "people in the neighborhood" who were participating in the work of the District Council. These committees are familiar with their districts and are intimately acquainted with the problems and needs of the areas. This type of work at the neighborhood level is of extensive value and should be encouraged and expanded.

Members of these district councils are discouraged and frustrated, however, over the failure of the Coordinating Council to give assistance in executing the carefully developed plans for district improvements which they have repeatedly recommended.

In a special report by the 1944 Grand Jury, the ineffectiveness of the Coordinating Council under the legal limitations surrounding its present setup is commented upon. The report approves this office's suggestion that all work and activity of every kind relating to children and youth in our city should be under the supervision of a Director of Child Welfare, said director to have capacity and authority similar to the Director of Public Health. New legislation is probably not necessary, because the executive secretary of the Council can no doubt do this work. A new secretary has been employed, and time should demonstrate the validity of this suggestion. We are convinced that the Council is doing a necessary work and aiding the city-wide child welfare program.

SEEKERS CLUB OF SAN QUENTIN PRISON: In 1943 an organization was formed in San Quentin Prison by a group of men and named the "Seekers Club". Purpose of the club is to "promote the self-betterment of men in prison"; to render mutual help through open discussion. The group claims to be "seeking the truth" about themselves. Sometimes they are quite brutal with each other in pointing out their defects and weaknesses. Truth and honesty is demanded; a man must admit he is rightfully in prison, paying his debt to society, in order to be a member. Self-pity is shunned and the ultimate aim to the group is to help a fellowman straighten out his slant on life so that when he gets out he will have a better chance of getting on with his neighbors, of living correctly in society.

One of the founders writes, "We admit that our program will not make honest men out of each and every member, but we firmly believe that a certain percentage of them will never again cross swords with the law. In the final analysis they have discovered themselves to be their own worst enemies."

My office was invited to send a representative to attend the Saturday afternoon meetings of the club. Several deputies and myself have attended on various occasions. There are about 200 members; between 60 and 80 attending the weekly meetings. The invitation was issued to my office so that we might become acquainted with the club's plan for reducing juvenile delinquency.

The Seekers Club has suggested that every juvenile offender or be unofficially sentenced to one day in San Quentin. He should be taken on a complete tour through the prison, shown the grim realities of prison life, the drab, tiresome, discouraging, depressing routine; he would see the cells where the men live, would see death row and the gas chamber. Specially selected members of the Seekers Club would go on the tour, would attempt to quietly implant in the young mind the dismal horrors, the hopelessness of a life of crime; the sacrifice of freedom would be emphasized. Selected men who have served fifteen and twenty years behind bars would address the youths along the same vein.

I have discussed this matter with several psychologists, and although the plan has merit, it also has potentialities for harm, in their opinion. They agree that the effect of such a visit would vary greatly with the individual juvenile. With some juveniles it would be just the right thing. To others the shock to their nervous system, through such a morbid scene, would be harmful.

In the second part of their program the club makes the further suggestion that every single parent involved in a divorce action be brought to San Quentin for a visit. "Let them talk to these products of broken homes, let them hear how lack of parental guidance, lack of normal home life, knocked these men off the beam, landed them in here!"

The meetings of this club were interesting, instructive. Each meeting is presided over by a different member. A plan of character analysis by chart has been developed.

I am impressed by the sincerity of these men, believe they are working hard to accomplish the aims and purposes of the club, and are consequently reclaiming some who have been sent to the penitentiary.

GANG ACTIVITY: One gang in San Francisco has been causing trouble during the past four years. Their criminal records and histories were examined. There are 37 members of this gang, aged between 18 and 36 years; about a dozen are females, typical "gangster molls". The crimes committed run all the way from crimes of a less serious nature to murder. Most of the members of this gang live in the Mission District, and most of their criminal activities take place in that district. Only vigilant and unceasing police surveillance keep the predations of this gang from being more outrageous.

We attempted to learn why these persons couldn't be rehabilitated. One investigator who has watched this gang operate reported to me: "they are all phonies". They don't want to work. They want to be big-time criminals. Their design of living is predicated upon rob-

31016

bing, burglarizing, assaulting. They think they're smart. They are all highspeed drivers, auto thieves. They can get an automobile opened, started and moving by using a 'jump rope', faster than you or I can do it with a key. The girls are promiscuous, vile, vicious and abusive."

A special and intensive effort was made to help some of these people; to get them on the right track; to get them into clean work and activity. This effort these gangsters called "giving us baby-talk". My assistants were deceived and abused.

This gang has two recognized leaders. One was released from San Quentin in 1944; the other entered that institution during the same year. In all, twelve of the gang were sent to San Quentin during 1944. Federal authorities took over a number of them as draft evaders; others have been inducted into the Armed Forces during the last two years.

But the gang gets new recruits; it remains an organized and operating group; it has not been rooted out and exterminated in spite of the best efforts of the authorities.

We contacted the Seekers Club in San Quentin, explained the problem, told them there was a definite challenge for their club to work on. The members of the gang who were in the prison were invited to attend Seekers Club meetings. The gang leader and several others joined the club, the gang leader was chairman of one of the usual Saturday meetings.

The gang members still at large are under suspicion in connection with the recent large number of safe-crackings.

LATIN-AMERICAN GANGS: Several Latin-American groups have formed into gangs. One is known as "The Jenny Jive Club", another as "The Aces". The Jenny Jive Club has about 70 members aged from 12 to 19 years.

Members of these gangs are American born Mexicans, Filipinos, Negroes, a few whites. The group segregate themselves; seem to want it that way. Members carry a "chip on their shoulder", look constantly for trouble, get together and attempt to raid or "crash" other 'teen-ago parties and dances; they constantly cause disturbances at these places whether admitted or kept out; they have brutally assaulted other youngsters; they are problems in schools, many are below average intelligence, many are non-readers. They claim that they are not wanted, that they are discriminated against.

Strenuous, vigorous, well-managed and intelligent work has been done with these groups to integrate their activity into the San Francisco community program. Our best youth leaders have directed these efforts. To date there has been no success. The plan has been to avoid segregation, to get these children to mingle, work, play and study with the other children of the neighborhoods. It hasn't worked.

These groups live and congregate in the industrial district around 8th and Howard Streets, and in the Mission District, vicinity of 21st and Howard Streets. They are definitely known and many have Juvenile Court records.

Extensive investigation of this critical community problem was made. The best we have in San Francisco is laboring in this field today.

This is a serious and tremendous problem. It must be met and a solution must be found. There is, and there can be, no compromise until the problem is settled.

Perhaps segregation is the answer. Perhaps giving these groups recreational centers of their own is the thing to do.

San Francisco authorities are experimenting. They hope to find the answer!

One other angle reflecting the complexity of this matter came

to light recently. In some of the groups negro membership has run 30%. Now the Mexican youths have decided (a club rule) that no more negroes shall be admitted; privately these children have added that they hope the present negro members will drop out.

31017

There is not now, nor can there ever be room in America for race prejudice, for intolerance, based on a difference of race, of creed, or of color. Every decent person in this land hates intolerance.

We have a plan for enlisting the aid of the various consuls residing in San Francisco to aid in our fight on juvenile delinquency. Under the suggested plan the consuls will aid in breaking down the "group barriers" wherever they exist among their own nationals.

These consuls to whom the matter has thus far been mentioned unanimously gave the plan their wholehearted approval, and promised strong support.

I believe a great deal can be accomplished by attacking this problem from such an angle.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, I present these recommendations, to which I have been led by a careful consideration of the data presented in the foregoing report:

(1) Every effort possible must be made to cut down the divorce rate. People must be made to realize that the marriage contract is sacred and that others than themselves are interested in its maintenance. In theory, the State is a party to every divorce action. This theory should be made a fact. In this connection, the court of reconciliation might be utilized. In every case where a divorce action is filed in the Superior Court and there are children of the marriage, a full and complete report should be made to the Court before the decree is granted showing the actual and real cause for the divorce. This investigation should be made by an intelligent person appointed by the Court. (Judge I. Harris has ordered such an investigation in many cases appearing before him but it is the exception rather than the rule at present in San Francisco.)

(2) Men and women who contribute to the delinquency of minors must continue to be promptly and vigorously prosecuted. Places of public refreshments and entertainment should be rigidly supervised and where violations of law involving offenses against minors are discovered, rigid penalties should be imposed.

(3) Recreational facilities of the City should be continued and, whenever possible, expanded. Such facilities should be planned to augment home training of children and not take them away from home at night.

Other cities have found swimming pools to be one of the best activities with which to combat juvenile delinquency. Swimming is a good clean sport which nearly every boy and girl enjoys. No paraphernalia is needed, and it can be engaged in at any convenient time, with or without companions.

San Francisco is woefully lacking in such facilities. True, we have Fleishacker Pool, but its location unfortunately is too remote from the districts most in need of its facilities.

It would be better to have a number of smaller pools scattered throughout the city, than to have only a few large pools.

It will be, of course, difficult to secure the necessary priorities and materials at the present time; but the construction of such pools should begin at the earliest possible date.

(4) The School Department with the assistance of other public agencies must devote more time and money to the reduction of truancy.

Truancy is the first evidence of delinquency. Publicity of the facts of truancy, not the individual case, should be given to the general public. The people of San Francisco have no idea at the present time of the extent of truancy.

31018

(5) Physicians know that anything which adversely affects the health of a child makes for juvenile delinquency and crime.

Decayed teeth, stomach ulcers, nervous disorders, and their like, all tend to develop juvenile delinquency.

Every child should have the benefit of frequent examinations and treatment by skilled physicians. If the parents cannot, or do not, see that the child receives such medical treatment as it requires, it then becomes the duty of the State to see that the child is given treatment.

Every child is entitled to a sufficient and proper diet. Here too it is the duty of the parents to furnish what is needed, and if they fail, the duty devolves upon the State.

(Los Angeles now has plans for the erection as soon as possible in the post-war period, of a new \$200,000 downtown health center for that city's school children. The proposed center will provide special diagnostic services for children with chest and heart diseases, endocrine disorders, posture, orthopedic, behavior and mental problems. It also will afford eye refraction examinations and emergency health care by school oculists, and dentists and specialists volunteering their services. Needy children will be treated under P.T. A. sponsorship. The present Yale Street Clinic (principal unit of 23 P.T.A.-sponsored clinics in that city is said to be serving about 22,000 pupils annually.)

(6) The character of most children is formed chiefly by conditions existing in the home. Every child is entitled to a good home, to loving care, to proper home training and guidance. For that reason, whatever makes for good homes makes for a decline in delinquency by minors and a lower crime rate. Overcrowding, unsanitary quarters, war-worker parents (resulting in "door-key" children) irregular hours, and similar results of the impact of war industries upon San Francisco, all bring child delinquency and crime. They all must be fought by every means within the city's power. You can't have people sleeping in the Terminal Building, the Ferry Building, and other public buildings for lack of a home, and expect these people to raise normal, healthy children.

In one home in the Sunset District there are fifteen people living in five rooms. Impossible? Not at all! The group consists of a war worker, his wife and their three children; his sister-in-law, her husband (both working) and their four children; two adult sisters of the war worker (both of whom work); and two elderly relatives of members of the group. The living room and the dining room of this home have both been converted into sleeping quarters. Cooking is all done on one stove in relays, with each group having its fixed hours of kitchen use. Cots for some of the children have been placed in the basement.

These people are upper middle class, of a high degree of intelligence, and have a splendid income. They are willing and anxious to secure larger and better quarters for all of them, but thus far have been unable to find any suitable places for rent.

I believe that a renewed, continuous and vigorous campaign should be begun at once to secure more housing for San Francisco and this entire vicinity. With more people flocking here each day, the situation will become increasingly intolerable.

As to the present emergency shortage, some steps must be taken immediately to give shelter to all individuals unable to secure shelter.

Across from the City Hall are the wartime emergency barracks erected for the Armed Forces and others directly connected with the

for effort, such as merchant seamen.

On four nights of the week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) these quarters are usually only ten percent occupied. On the other three nights (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) they are usually filled to capacity. 31019

Any vacant space in these quarters on any night should be made available to the homeless.

I am aware that these quarters were erected on a priority which provides they may be used only for the Armed Services or closely allied branches of the Government, but certainly every effort should be made to secure an easing of this restriction. If the problem is properly presented to the Federal authorities, I believe this space can be made available.

If this space cannot be secured, and no other suitable space is obtainable, then I suggest the following:

I have been informed that the Red Cross keeps thousands of coats stored in San Francisco for an emergency. Well, the emergency is here.

I suggest that the Red Cross be asked to allow the use of these coats by those persons who cannot secure shelter from the elements.

I suggest that the city throw open each night (say at eleven o'clock or so) some public building, such as the Civic Auditorium, for the use of the homeless. Each person can be given a folded cot which they can erect in a few minutes, and thus lie down and rest until dawn.

Upon their leaving in the morning have them fold the cots and blankets and pile them up in one of the rooms for use the next night.

One or two watchmen should be all that would be required to patrol the building, give protection against fire, theft, etc.

If the city is unable to pay for such men and for other incidental expenses on the plan might entail, I know a dozen organizations that will undertake it.

If the Civic Auditorium should prove too small to accommodate the homeless, I suggest that the halls of such buildings as the City Hall and the Public Library be used also. This is an emergency and can only be met with emergency measures.

That San Francisco is not now experiencing a "reign of crime and terror" such as swarms of thieves and burglars in this vicinity and surrounding, is something of a miracle, and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the San Francisco Police Department.

(7) There is a very close connection between the health of a child and delinquency. A great deal is being done by the School Department with the aid and assistance of the Health Department but not enough. As soon as possible an expanded program should be instituted that would investigate the health of each and every child in the schools.

(8) The religious forces of the City should implement their programs and make the church a vital, living force in San Francisco family life. A definite church juvenile program should be instituted,

(9) The "Release Time Plan" for religious instruction should be tried. It could do no harm, and would help not only the child but many parents who would be attracted to the church by the child.

(10) It has been suggested that a new juvenile institution be founded in the State for intermediate offenders. It is my feeling that institutions such as Preston are ineffective. The larger counties should take care of their delinquents until it is determined that an individual is incorrigible and then, and only then, should that individual be turned over to a state institution. Prominent citizens, both male and female, such as the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce,

Labor Unions and Service Clubs could be encouraged to have delinquent boys or girls report to them as unofficial probation officers. Let each of these public-spirited citizens take the responsibility for but one boy or girl who has gotten into trouble. 31020

(11) After World War I, Vienna, Austria, held first place in Europe for legislation affecting juvenile delinquents.

I have secured a copy of the laws of that city on this subject, and am studying them with the intention of recommending the adoption here of such of the laws as I believe would aid us in our fight on juvenile delinquency and crime.

(12) A great need exists for a printed means of communication which would act as a clearing house for ideas and developments throughout the nation in the field of juvenile delinquency.

Many cities and states are trying, with varying degrees of success, new and radical means and methods for combating juvenile delinquency and crime.

Buffalo, N.Y., for example, has a foster home plan which gives indications of offering a solution for at least one phase of the problem juvenile delinquents present.

A sheriff in Texas has another.

Firemen in some New England cities, towns and villages are fitting up club rooms for boys and girls in fire stations, in a sincere effort to combat juvenile delinquency.

A means should be devised for getting such developments into the hands of all the people interested in wiping out juvenile delinquency.

(13) An eminent psychiatrist points out that four things are essential to the development of a rich and stable character and personality in children. The four are:

1. Purposeful work
2. Creative play
3. Something to love
4. Something to believe in. (Religion)

Every effort should be made to secure these four things for every boy and girl in San Francisco.

(14) There is a real shortage in San Francisco of experienced probation officers and trained personnel for dealing with delinquent youth--a shortage which is resulting in the ruination and damnation of some of the finest boys and girls in America.

True, there is a war! True there are many reasons for the shortage! True the blame can be laid in many places!

But equally true, delinquency among juveniles is rising at an alarming rate throughout the nation. It won't wait! It won't stop! It will continue to rise and grow unless it is fought on every front-- constantly, vigorously and unremittingly.

Tomorrow the penitentiaries of this state will be filled with the boys and girls of today, unless the community acts NOW to save them.

I am certain that if the average intelligent man and woman of this city would devote just a little time to the so-called delinquent child--would take just a little interest in guiding the footsteps of that child in the right path--a large part of the crime problem of today and tomorrow would be solved.

I believe we, the people, can lick juvenile delinquency and crime. I believe that in this first year of operation our Crime

31021

Prevention Department has well proved its value.

I believe that it is cheaper and easier for society to prevent a youth from becoming a criminal, than it is to reform that youth after he has become a criminal.

I intend to continue and enlarge the Crimo Prevention Department, and I invite the earnest support and aid of every official, every man or woman, every youth in San Francisco, in preventing crime.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney for the City and
County of San Francisco, California,
550 Montgomery Street.

August 15, 1944

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

I have your letter of August 2, 1944, and I regret very much that I was out of the city when you visited Washington recently. I hope that the next occasion when you come East I will have the pleasure of seeing you.

I noted your comments that conferences among District Attorneys are desirable and I am very glad indeed to have your views. In the police field we have had a great deal of success through the holding of the FBI Law Enforcement Conferences of which there are between 350 and 450 held each four months throughout the United States. These conferences are called regularly by the Special Agents in Charge of the FBI Field Divisions so that we may coordinate the activities of the local, county, and state law enforcement organizations who work with us in carrying out our internal security functions.

It was good of you to write to me and I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
AUG 16 10 27 AM '44

cc: Mr. J. San Francisco

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

and

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

March 10, 1945

Mr. Edmund G. Brown
 District Attorney
 350 Montgomery Street
 San Francisco 11, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

I appreciate very much indeed your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the 1944 report of the Crime Prevention Department. I hope that you will continue to make such interesting information available, and I would like to have a copy of the book you are preparing on laws relating to minors when it is completed.

If we of the FBI can be of service at any time, by all means let us know.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

cc - San Francisco

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

1945

See p 6 for reference
 H.M.P.
 1/15/45

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA

March 12, 1946.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

~~Confidential and Personal~~

It has been my observations during the past fourteen months, as District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, that we are prosecuting a great many men in the Army and Navy and also many returned veterans. A great portion of these have seen action, or have been aboard ships for a long period of time. Some of these cases are psychiatric, some are not. I believe it will get worse, before it gets better, particularly as the war goes on or is concluded.

It occurs to me that a thorough examination should be made into individual cases of Army, Navy, and returned veterans' personnel. This examination should consist of a psychiatric examination, examination of records prior to entry into the Army or Navy, and record during service in the armed forces. I would set up a board consisting of a psychiatrist, representative of the Army, Navy, and representative of the felony trial court, as well as a representative of my office. We could examine into the record and facts of each case and determine whether a person should be prosecuted or dismissed or given hospital treatment under supervision.

The situation we find in San Francisco is probably true in other parts of embarcation. I would thank you to let me have your views on this subject because it is my intention to take some action. I trust that I have made myself clear but if you desire any clarification of my views I would be glad to discuss it with you.

Very truly yours,

Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney

62-76249 - 7

31007

March 19, 1945

62-11111-7
Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
City and County of San Francisco
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

My dear Mr. Brown:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 12, 1945, wherein you advise that because of the large number of service personnel who are prosecuted, that you believe it advisable these individuals be afforded a thorough examination to inquire into the record and the facts of each case prior to the time a decision is made as to prosecution.

I wish to advise that inasmuch as the matter to which your letter relates is one of policy, I have taken the liberty of referring your letter to the Attorney General.

I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate the interest which prompted you to communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Office Memorandum

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MAR 21 1945

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: March 19, 1945

FROM : John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT:

There are attached herewith copies of a letter received by this Bureau from Honorable Edmund G. Brown, District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, California, wherein he requests an expression concerning a proposal made by him that service personnel who are involved in criminal activities be given a thorough examination prior to the time prosecution is authorized against them.

Inasmuch as this relates to a matter of policy, the same is referred for any observations and comments you may desire to make and Mr. Brown is being advised of the reference of his letter to you.

Enclosure

62-76249-8

ENCLOSURE

March 23, 1945

Honorable Robert P. Patterson

~~War Department~~

Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter to Edgar Hoover from the District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, which Mr. Hoover has referred to me since it involves a matter of policy.

I should be very glad to have your reaction on Mr. Brown's suggestion that he set up a board, on which would be included representatives of the Army and Navy and a psychiatrist, to examine individual cases that are subject to prosecution. You may wish to answer Mr. Brown yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Francis Biddle

Encl.

6-7-47-8

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

✓

mk

April 10, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

I return you your memorandum of March 19, to which is attached a copy of Mr. Brown's letter of March 12, and a copy of Secretary Patterson's letter to me in reply thereto.

You might wish to write Mr. Brown indicating that you have talked to the War Department and stating their views.

Francis Biddle
Attorney General

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

25 March 1945.

Honorable Francis Biddle,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Francis:

This is in reply to your letter of 23 March with copy of letter to Mr. Hoover from Edmund G. Brown, District Attorney of San Francisco.

Mr. Brown suggests setting up a board which would include representatives of the Army and Navy, to examine into the cases of service men and veterans who are brought before criminal courts.

I do not favor any proposal which would indicate that there is a special problem created by criminal acts committed by members of the armed forces or veterans. I do not believe that they violate the criminal law any more than any other comparable group. Any plan that would give indication to the contrary, in my opinion, should be discouraged.

Sincerely yours,



Robert P. Patterson
Under Secretary of War.

AR:MP

April 13, 1945

62-76249-8
Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
San Francisco County
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

With reference to your communication of March 12, 1945, I took the liberty of transmitting this information to the Attorney General, who in turn has communicated with the Under Secretary of War.

I am now in receipt of a memorandum which was prepared by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, in which he has advised the Attorney General that he did not favor any proposal which would indicate that there is a special problem created by criminal acts committed by members of the armed forces or veterans. The Under Secretary of War indicated he did not believe members of the armed services or veterans violate the criminal law any more than any other comparable group and any plan which would give indication to the contrary in his opinion should be discouraged.

I thought you would be interested in knowing of the opinion which has been rendered by the Under Secretary of War with reference to your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

APR 30 1945

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA

October 24, 1945

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been reading the Uniform Crime Reports, Volume 16. From a careful reading of this report it would indicate that San Francisco has more crime than any other city of comparable size in the United States.

I would thank you to advise me whether my conclusion is correct and if so whether your statisticians and criminologists are able to give any reason for it. I assure you that I would keep any reply that you would make extremely confidential, but I am interested in finding out why we have more violations than any other city.

If my office is not functioning, I think it is about time that it did. Any help or any thoughts will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Edmund G. Brown
RECORDED
EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

EGB:PR

62-76249-8

my

RTM:MMW

62-76249 - 7

November 2, 1945

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
City and County of San Francisco
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

My dear Mr. Brown:

I have your letter of October 24, 1945, concerning the amount of crime in San Francisco as reflected by data appearing in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

A comparison of the crime rates for San Francisco with the national average for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants discloses that the San Francisco figures are above average for all offense classes. However, when the San Francisco figures are compared with the average for cities with over 100,000 inhabitants in the Pacific states, it is observed that the San Francisco rates are below average for burglary and larceny, although they are above average for the remaining offense classes. In other words the average figures for the Pacific states are higher than the corresponding averages for the entire nation.

As you know, the amount of crime committed in a community is influenced by many factors, some of which are listed on page 21 of the enclosed Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin. In order to ascertain more definitely the factors contributing most heavily to high crime rates in a specific community, it would be necessary to survey the functioning of all branches of the machinery charged with enforcing and administering the laws, as well as to survey the community with a view to determining the adequacy of crime prevention programs. As indicated in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin, throughout the United States approximately one-half of the crimes against property are committed by persons under 21 years of age.

It is suggested that you may wish to refer to reports of surveys of criminal justice conducted in other cities, copies of which are undoubtedly available in your local libraries. I am enclosing a copy of "How to Use the Uniform Crime Reports" which may be of assistance to you in connection with your inquiry.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc - San Francisco

Enclosure

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA

February 6, 1946

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a recent issue of "Newspaper Man", an editorial said:

"There is a bright side to almost everything, and without being Pollyanna, we can take a certain satisfaction in the announcement of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that there are 8,000,000 criminals on the American scene gearing themselves for action."

Will you be so kind as to advise me if you made such a statement, and if so, what the occasion was? If you should have a copy of the speech, or talk in which this reference was made, I should be very glad indeed, to have it.

I am now preparing my report for the two years, 1944 and 1945, and would like to use this quotation if you are correctly quoted.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Edward G. Brown
EDWARD G. BROWN
District Attorney

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ECB:r

62-71247-7A

February 15, 1946

RECORDED
76249-9X

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
City and County of San Francisco
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of February 6, 1946, has been received and I wish to advise I did not make the statement you mentioned. From time to time I have stated that the files of the FBI's Identification Division contain the fingerprints of six million different persons arrested to answer for a criminal charge. I am enclosing copies of two recent addresses which will provide further information on this subject.

I have heard a number of reports concerning your work with young people in San Francisco, and I hope that from time to time as the occasion presents itself you will keep me informed of your accomplishments. In the event I can be of service at any time please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

With best wishes and kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Address delivered at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
Remarks before the Annual Board Meeting, Catholic Youth Organization.

CC-San Francisco

NOTE: Mr. Brown has done a great deal of youth work in his area and has encouraged youngsters in his area to use his office as their own.

VDM:eb:ecg

HDL

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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✓ W
1/11/46
J. Edgar Hoover

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA

February 20, 1946

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I will be in Washington during the week commencing March 25, 1946. I would appreciate an opportunity of discussing some of the law enforcement problems that we have on the west coast. Would you please advise me whether it would be convenient for you to see me during that week. May I also take this opportunity to thank you for the courtesies that were extended by your office to Harding J. McGuire, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of homicides during his recent visit to Washington.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter that I addressed to Tom Clark, United States Attorney. I would appreciate it very much if you could have someone in your department read this letter and advise me whether anything can be done.

Very truly yours,

Edmund G. Brown
EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

EGB:PR

RECORDED

INDEXED

30 MAR 12 1946

FILED

52 MAR 20 1946
100-1345
100-1345

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

EDMUND G. BROWN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2838

31006

February 19, 1946

Honorable Tom Clark
United States Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I will be in Washington during the last week in March in connection with some business of this office. At that time I am very desirous of discussing with you the case of People v. Alfred L. Cline. This man has murdered eight women. He has refused to make any statement of any kind, nature or description. His modus operandi was to meet a woman, marry her, obtain her signature, forge documents, and then transport her from state to state and finally poison her in a hotel room, cremate her body and then obtain her property. The essential weakness of all eight cases is the inability to determine the cause of death.

Four of the murders took place prior to 1932. The Los Angeles District Attorney's office at that time concluded that they did not have sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution, principally because of the facts above set forth. He was, however, convicted of administering poison to an old man who did not die. The ~~five years~~ as soon as he got out he commenced his activities all over again and this time murdered four old women. The man was arrested in San Francisco, but no murders were committed in San Francisco.

I have taken the burden of attempting to determine which city has the best case against Mr. Cline. I have now concluded that Portland, Oregon, the scene of the last death, has by far the best case. My deputy who visited with the District Attorney in Portland advises me that this District Attorney is reluctant to expend

ENCLOSURE

Honorable Tom Clark
Page Two
February 19, 1946

a great sum of money in the prosecution of this case because of the inherent weaknesses hereinabove set forth. I intend trying him for forgery in San Francisco and have a good case against him, but a conviction in those cases will only keep him in the penitentiary for a relatively short period of time. I believe the case is one that calls for the coordinated efforts of your office and the Department of Justice to the end that this man be not permitted to kill any other individuals. In addition to that, failure upon the part of this office or the other offices to convict this man might result in a series of crimes of a similar nature because a great many evil and designing men are, I am sure, watching the outcome of this case.

I realize that this does not fall within the statutory jurisdiction of your office, and probably does not fall within that of the Department of Justice, but a central coordinating agency is necessary to sift all that we have obtained and then use the great powers vested in your office to aid or assist the local community.

I trust that I made myself clear and would like to have your advice on this extremely important matter.

Very truly yours,

EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

EGB:PR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REF: SL

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 3/5/46

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ~~EDMUND G. BROWN~~
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Attached is a summary memorandum regarding our relationship with Edmund G. Brown, District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, who, according to a letter to the Director, dated February 20, 1946, has indicated a desire to see the Director some time during the week commencing March 25, 1946, to discuss law enforcement problems on the West Coast.

Attachment

RECORDED

INDEXED

SE 191

F B I
30 MAR 12 1946

CRIME DIV.

March 5, 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

RE: EDMUND (PAT) GERALD BROWN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR CITY AND COUNTY
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

BACKGROUND

Edmund Gerald Brown was born April 21, 1905, at San Francisco, California, attended elementary and high school there, and was graduated from the San Francisco Law School with an L.L.B. degree in 1927. He was admitted to the bar in San Francisco in October, 1927, and thereafter apparently became engaged in the practice of law in the firm of Edmund G. Brown and Harold C. Brown (a brother) located in the Russ Building, San Francisco.

He is a member of the Elks Knights of Pythias, San Francisco Bar Association and the California State Bar.

b7C He was married to Bernice Layne who was born in San Francisco [REDACTED] had three children. His parents were born in this country. His brother-in-law, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was employed, according to Brown's statement, [REDACTED] at San Francisco. Brown in 1942 resided at 460 Magellan Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Brown was first known to the FBI when on December 16, 1941, he requested an application for appointment as a Special Agent. In his letter he stated he had practiced law in San Francisco in his own office for the past 15 years and that in

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
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Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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1939 he had been defeated as candidate for District Attorney of San Francisco, although receiving 940,000 votes. He said, "It is my desire to serve in some capacity during the period of the emergency." On April 4, 1942, Brown submitted his application as Special Agent, from which the above background material was obtained. On May 28, 1942, Brown was interviewed by an Agent of the San Francisco office at which time he stated that since filing his application, he had been offered other opportunities to aid in the war effort which would be more in accordance with his experience as a trial lawyer and asked that his application be withdrawn. (67-280886)

It has been reported to the Bureau that Brown's father was a bookmaker operating in and around the San Francisco area. (62-75147-47)

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

b7C On January 8, 1944, Brown took office as District Attorney for the city and county of San Francisco, replacing Matthew Brady, who had held the post for some 30 years. Brown has been active in politics in San Francisco for a considerable length of time and it was reported to the Bureau that he had been formerly financially supported by [REDACTED] formerly a bail-bond king in political power, who was exposed by the Atherton graft investigation in 1937. Reportedly, Matthew Brady, a former District Attorney, although very close to [REDACTED] for a number of years prevented [REDACTED] from getting a renewal of his bail-bond license after the Atherton

b7C

investigation and, therefore, [REDACTED] opposed Brady bitterly. A prominent criminal attorney in San Francisco named [REDACTED] also is reported to have supported Brown, although according to information received by the Bureau, it is probable he would have supported any candidate opposing Brady. Informants close to Brown stated that when he was offered [REDACTED] support, Brown conferred with close political friends who advised him to accept it provided there were "no strings attached." Brown subsequently accepted this support on that basis. Sources close to Brown stated that because of his political ambitions he would be careful to avoid complications with such a man as [REDACTED] and that Brown is seeking trained investigator for his staff. It is believed in certain quarters that Brown aspires to become another "Thomas Dewey."

It is reliably reported that Brown appears to be "playing both sides" at the present time. He is reported to be honest but is looking toward the future in a political way, being anxious not to make enemies on any side. One of his present investigators is an experienced man whereas two are political appointees. Brown has appointed as his assistant former Assistant United States Attorney Thomas Lynch of San Francisco, who was regarded as being a very capable and honest individual. Lynch is extremely friendly and cooperative with the San Francisco Field Division. (62-75147-47; section 3)

COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORT OF BROWN

The files do not reflect that Brown openly aligned himself either before or after election to office with the

Communist Party of America. There is, however, evidence to support Brown's espousal of not only the dropping of the Harry Bridges' deportation proceedings but also the candidacy for city office of one avowed Communist candidate.

The Communist Party's sole candidate in the November, 1943, San Francisco Nonpartisan elections was Oleta O'Connor Yates, a full-time functionary in the San Francisco Communist Party, who entered the race for supervisor. She polled 39,416 votes and placed tenth in a group of 17 candidates, six of whom were elected. It was estimated she received 18 per cent of the votes cast and ran much stronger than any other Communist candidate in previous years.

The Communist Party in San Francisco exhibited considerable interest in the mayoralty and district attorney (Brown) campaigns. The Party, as well as the CIO organization in San Francisco, had switched their support from McPhee, a Republican, to George Reilly, a Democrat, for mayor, because, according to reliable information, "they did not want to strengthen the Republican machine for 1944 because they should keep Roosevelt after the war so that they can strike all they want to as he will not interfere if they have an argument in the right way." Roger Dearborn Lapham was elected mayor despite the CIO and the Communist backing of George Reilly. Lapham is regarded as "an out-and-out Fascist" by the Communists. (100-3-23-414

Brown, the successful candidate who defeated Matthew Brady for district attorney was backed by the San Francisco

CTO organizations. [redacted] well known Communist Party [redacted] instrumental in securing the CTO's support for Brown. According to an informant, the Communist Party was very much pleased with the election of Brown. Other informants reported left-wing elements in the San Francisco Chapter of the Lawyers' Guild were in 1944 making efforts to get a new district attorney into that organization.

b7C The names of Edmund Gerald Brown and [redacted] (100-2-22-414-65-46200-54; 100-157-94) are contained in an anonymous confidential communication dated March 1, 1939, received by the Bureau which alleged actively assisted Communists in the San Francisco area in their legal troubles. (61-7559-3634)

b7C ONI furnished information to the Bureau on May 19, 1944, concerning one [redacted] who is the subject b7D in a San Francisco office Security Matter - C case, that this individual, a well known Communist, [redacted]

[redacted] are "not thought to be cognizant of subject's Communist Party record." One of such letters was from "Pat" Brown, who is possibly identical with the district attorney herein referred to. (62-76249-4)

Brown is a former law-school classmate of [redacted] Communist Party [redacted] of the firm of [redacted] in San Francisco. [redacted] are both members of the Communist Party and revenue of their office is almost entirely derived from Communists and related persons.

b7C
It is [redacted] who are most interested in seeing Brown become a member of the Lawyers' Guild. Brown frequently contacts [redacted] and had numerous conferences with these persons during his campaign for the office of district attorney. Brown feels particularly indebted to [redacted] because he is convinced [redacted] Brown's support, was instrumental in his election, resulting in an additional 8,000 votes and victory for Brown over Mat Brady. According to reliable information, Brown is frequently mentioned in Communist circles as one person who might be willing to appear at various programs sponsored by Communist Party fronts. He has contributed to the Joint Anti-Fascist Relations Committee or to one of the committees from which the Joint Anti-Fascist Relations Committee was formed. There is no indication in the files regarding any further relationship with such persons or affiliated groups. (62-762494)

b7C
A confidential informant, after the election of Brown in 1943, advised that because [redacted] [redacted] the former could very well "profit" through Brown's election. Immediately before the election, [redacted], above referred to, was engaged in making speeches on behalf of Walter O'Connor Yates, the Communist's candidate for the Board of Supervisors. It is interesting to know that Harry Bridges, a West Coast labor leader, when in San Francisco in 1943 [redacted]

b7C

(100-3757-
32 & 40)

On February 6, 1945, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed a resolution opposing the deportation of Harry Bridges. The resolution requested that President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle halt these proceedings. Mayor Roger Lapham on February 13, 1945, vetoed this resolution giving as his reason the fact that the case was in the hands of the Supreme Court and the city and county of San Francisco would be overstepping its bounds in interfering with government action. On the same day, February 13, in an article appearing in the San Francisco Chronicle, District Attorney Brown came out against the deportation of Bridges, completely breaking with Mayor Lapham in this regard.

CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES OF BROWN

The California Labor School is a Communist-dominated enterprise in San Francisco and is purportedly operated for the education of trade-union people in the bay area. [REDACTED]

67C [REDACTED] According to confidential information, [REDACTED] is an old-time Communist [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and was under investigation in San Francisco in connection with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] San Francisco. [REDACTED] was characterized by other functionaries of the Communist Party in the San Francisco area as "one of the most valuable men" [REDACTED]

A highly confidential source advised that in

b7C
b7D

December, 1944, an unknown man had been contacting prominent people in San Francisco and informing them that the California Labor School was dominated by Communists. This highly confidential source advised that [REDACTED] called on District Attorney Edmund Brown and after a long chat was allegedly assured that Brown would give the school and [REDACTED] a "clean bill of sale to anybody in town." (100-38425; 61, 64 & 75)

District Attorney Brown was reported by a confidential source to be a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] People's World of San Francisco -- [REDACTED]

She is a frequent contact, of course, of well known San Francisco Communist Party functionaries. (100-237266-8)

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A reliable source in San Francisco advised that Benjamin Ballinger Dreyfus, with aliases, who is the subject of an Internal Security - C case in San Francisco, contacted one [REDACTED] a known Communist political association member, in November, 1944, at the National Lawyers' Guild and requested [REDACTED] to get publicity and aid for District Attorney Edmund Brown in connection with Brown's investigation of Mothers, Wives and Sisters of USA. This organization is [REDACTED] a San Francisco attorney, who was believed to be particularly antiadministration. (100-52843-2)

[REDACTED] People's World, above referred to as a Communist front in San Francisco, on August 11, 1944, stated that plans

were under way for the formation of an organization to strengthen group and interracial relations to thus build unity among all sections of San Francisco's population. The organization was tentatively titled "San Francisco Council for Unity" and one of its first meetings was conducted at the Booker T. Washington Community Center in San Francisco. Among the various speakers on racial matters, labor problems and unity among all groups was District Attorney Edmund Brown. (100-135-48-45)

b7C Since election to office, Brown has apparently concerned himself to a considerable extent as with racial discriminations and has designated one of his assistants, [REDACTED] who is regarded as capable in the juvenile delinquency field, to not only make inquiries into adolescent problems but also into matters involving racial discriminations and handling of riots with a view toward preparing for such postwar difficulties. (62-76249-4)

b7C BROWN'S INTEREST IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

[REDACTED] after her appointment as [REDACTED] at the Juvenile Court by Brown at San Francisco, proved to be quite cooperative and has indicated her willingness to Bureau Agents to make available all material which may be of interest to the FBI in its study of the juvenile delinquency program. She has received juvenile delinquency material from the Bureau at various times. (62-26225-8-261) On May 29, 1945, SAC Pieper forwarded to the Bureau pamphlets entitled "Youth, Don't Be a Chump," which explains the law as it applies to minors. It

was stated the pamphlet appears to be a new approach to the subject and is rather well written. The pamphlet, consisting of 22 pages, contains a foreword by Mr. Brown in which he invites every boy and girl to come in to see him whenever confronted by any problem. Pages thereafter, illustrated by line drawings and emphasizing "remember you can't break the rules and win" and pointing out the futility of breaking the law, contained also a photograph of Brown meeting members of the San Francisco Boys' Club. (62-26225-8-616)

Information contained in the crime survey covering the period ending October, 1944, 10 months after Brown took office as District Attorney, indicated that interest in juvenile delinquency in the San Francisco area had dropped off considerably. As reflected by newspaper publicity, it was believed such lack of interest was caused by a slight but steady decrease in juvenile delinquency cases during the months immediately preceding October, 1944. Another contributing factor to the possible decrease was the formation of a crime-prevention squad in the San Francisco juvenile and probation office, an innovation by District Attorney Brown. (62-75147-47-21)

The crime survey for a comparable period in 1945 under the heading Juvenile Crime indicates that a juvenile bureau was recently opened in San Francisco in the police department and was reported to be doing a magnificent job. No new juvenile gangs were operating in San Francisco and crime among the juveniles was about the same as when last reported.

(62-75147-47-32)

BROWN'S INTEREST IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

On July 19, 1944, Brown telephonically contacted the Bureau while he was in Chicago attending a Democratic convention and advised that he would like to see the Director concerning internal security matters in the San Francisco area. Some of the information herein mentioned was obtained from SAC Pieper at San Francisco prior to the time Mr. Brown planned to see the Director in Washington, who, because of prior commitments, could not at that time visit with him. SAC Pieper stated, "Since he (Brown) is comparatively new in office and because there have been but relatively few matters of mutual interest thus far, his relationship with this office has not been a very close one, but I would not hesitate to approach him regarding ordinary routine matters." It was reported at the same time that Brown works closely with Chief of Police Dulles of San Francisco. (62-76249-4)

On August 2, 1944, in a letter to the Director Brown indicated that he felt a need for conferences between district attorneys of the various metropolitan cities and suggested the Director take the lead in arranging such conferences to be conducted in Washington. On August 15, 1944, this letter was acknowledged by the Director, who said he regretted not being in the city when Brown visited Washington recently and "I hope that the next occasion when you come east, I will have the pleasure of seeing you." The Director also advised Brown that FBI Law Enforcement Conferences were

conducted by various field divisions in an effort to coordinate the activities of local, county and state law enforcement organizations. (62-676249-5)

Brown sent to the Bureau in early 1945 a copy of a 13-page "Report of the Crime Prevention Department," for 1944 in San Francisco. This department, established by Brown in January, 1944, according to Brown's statement, was an innovation in San Francisco. Receipt of this material was acknowledged by the Director on March 10, 1945, with the request that the Director would appreciate receiving a copy of laws relating to minors when completed. (62-76249-6)

On March 12, 1945, Brown in a letter to the Director suggested that a psychiatric board be set up to handle cases of servicemen and veterans who come before the criminal courts. His letter was ultimately referred to Robert P. Patterson, then Undersecretary of War, who did not favor the proposal inasmuch as he felt that this group of men was no more culpable than any other group, and Mr. Brown was so advised by the Director by letter dated April 13, 1945. (62-76249-8)

On October 24, 1945, Brown by letter advised the Director he had read the Uniform Crime Reports, Volume 16, and concluded that San Francisco "has more crime than any other city of comparable size in the United States." He asked whether his conclusion was correct and requested information as to the reason for such a crime showing. An acknowledgment dated November 2, 1945, was sent to Brown explaining the

comparison did disclose San Francisco's figures as above average for all offenses in cities with more than 100,000 population. It was explained that the averages for Pacific Coast area cities are higher than corresponding averages for the entire nation. Brown was told that many factors contribute to high crime rates in a given community and that only a survey of all functioning machinery charged with enforcement and administration of the laws would provide the solution to the problem. A copy of "How to Use the Uniform Crime Reports" was sent to Brown. (62-76249-9)

The crime surveys conducted by the San Francisco Field Division in 1945 indicate that while Brown definitely appears to be playing both sides of the fence at the present time, he is reported to be honest and looking toward the future.

b7C [REDACTED] whose activities were exposed under the Atherton investigation, still operates a bail-bond office but is eligible to do bail work only in connection with the Federal courts inasmuch as no state license is required to so operate. There appeared to be no organized gangs operating in the San Francisco area. There is no evidence of political tie-ups with organized crime nor police tie-ups with organized crime, despite the fact that allegations are continually made that police have received payoff money for the periodical opening of gambling joints and houses of prostitution. There

is, however, a fear in these underworld circles of the police efficiency. Since the raising of the ban on horse racing, various bookies are again springing up in San Francisco but the police are making numerous raids and attempting to keep these places closed. There are no large gambling establishments operating in San Francisco. (62-75147-47-32)

All San Francisco bookies were closed shortly after "Pat" Brown took office and the bookies still do not know exactly which way Brown is going to turn, although as indicated above several have been opening, only to be closed by the police. Brown, in the latter part of 1944, prosecuted bookies under an old California statute which carried a felony penalty for that violation. The utilization of this law was more or less forced upon Brown, but according to an informant in the San Francisco office he has attempted to make deals with the local judges so that the defendants would not actually be prosecuted under the felony statute. Some judges have gone along with Brown whereas others have sentenced them on felony charges and others have thrown the cases out of court. (62-75147-47-21; pg.38)



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California
March 20, 1946

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: EDMUND G. BROWN, aka Pat Brown
District Attorney
San Francisco

. Dear Sir:

Quoted herewith are a letter from the Omicron Epsilon Fraternity of the University of San Francisco dated January 10, 1946, to BROWN requesting an explanation as to why he permitted his name to be listed as a sponsor for a banquet honoring the American Youth for Democracy held at the St. Francis Hotel here November 10, 1945, and his reply:

"January 10, 1946

"Mr. Edmund G. Brown
460 Magellan Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

"In a newspaper dispatch datelined New York, January 8, 1946, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, publicly stated that the American Youth for Democracy is the successor of the Young Communist League.

"The same United States Government Official, who above all others should be in a position to speak with authority, stigmatizes American Communism as holding '.....a godless, truthless philosophy of life. They are against the America our forefathers fought and died for; they are against the established freedoms of America....There is a distinction between respecting our ally Russia and respecting those within our country who would destroy all that we believe in.'

"We note that you were listed as a Sponsor for the Banquet honoring the American Youth for Democracy held on Saturday, November 10, 1945, at the St. Francis Hotel.

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[Handwritten signature]

Re: EDMUND G. BROWN, District Attorney, San Francisco

"As Veterans who fought to prevent these United States from becoming 'a godless, totalitarian state' we cannot believe that you, as an American citizen, knowingly gave your consent to be used in support of the American Youth for Democracy.

"Our membership comprising over seventy per cent of the Student Body of this University would like a written expression of your stand on the American Youth for Democracy.

"Sincerely yours,

Omicron Epsilon
per

[REDACTED]
Americanization Committee"

* * *

"February 1, 1946

b7C
[REDACTED]
Americanization Committee
Omicron Epsilon
University of San Francisco
San Francisco 7, California

Dear [REDACTED]

"Thank you for your letter of January 16. I have refused at all times to become a sponsor of any organization or any meeting until I first investigated its background. I knew that the Young Communist League or some similar organization had participated in the formation of the American Youth for Democracy. I, therefore, called the young lady who asked me to become a sponsor for the dinner, not the organization, and asked her if there was any truth in the assertion that the American Youth for Democracy was communistic in either origin or intent.

"She advised me that it was not in any manner, shape, or form communistic although some members of the Young Communist League had at one time belonged. She told me that they were affiliated with many church groups. I was also advised by her that the organization encouraged young people to participate in government and that it fought racial intolerance and religious bigotry.

Re: EDMUND G. BROWN, District Attorney, San Francisco

"I would consider it a pleasure to discuss with you at length organizations such as this. You have fought and died for a terrific cause, but the real fight has now begun. Merely being against some organization is not sufficient. Active participation to hold the things you won must never cease.

"Very truly yours,

Signed

EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney"

"EGB:dh"

Very truly yours,

C. W. Stein

C. W. STEIN ^{WP}
Special Agent in Charge

CWS:SSH